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# State Policy in the Sphere of Support for the Disabled

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**Abstract**: Based on official documents and factual material, the article shows the creation of a legal basis for official documents and factual material, shows the creation of a legal basis for persons with disabilities and in ensuring their social well-being. And also the article reveals the mechanism for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities developed during the years of independence of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Social protection, people with disabilities, rehabilitation, implementation, convention.

The level of civilization of a society is largely assessed by its attitude towards people with disabilities. A recent European Parliament report said: "The way a society treats its weakest members, including people with disabilities, says a lot about the society itself."

Uzbekistan is one of the largest countries in Central Asia with a population of thirty million people. According to official statistics, 650 thousand people with disabilities live in the republic, of which 8.5% are disabled of group I, 71% are disabled of group II, and 20.5% of group III. Among persons with disabilities, children under 16 years of age account for 97,000 people.[1]

In Uzbekistan, the rights of persons with disabilities are reflected in a number of laws, namely: In the laws “On education”, “On protecting the health of citizens”

“On the social protection of disabled people”, “On guarantees of the rights of the child”, “On state pension provision for citizens”, “On labor protection”, in the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, etc. The legislation of Uzbekistan as a whole sufficiently ensures the rights of persons with disabilities. Social protection of persons with disabilities includes a system of state-guaranteed economic, social and legal measures that provide conditions for persons with disabilities to overcome, protect (compensate) life restrictions and aimed at creating equal opportunities for them to participate with other citizens in the life of society.[2, 14]

Issues of state policy towards people with disabilities in recent years have become increasingly relevant for Uzbekistan February 27, 2009. Uzbekistan has joined the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Convention is the first human rights treaty specifically for persons with disabilities that provides universal legal recognition that persons with disabilities are not objects of charity, but rights holders and objects of change for development. The signing of the Convention is evidence of Uzbekistan's agreement with the fundamental principles on which the modern policy of the state in relation to persons with disabilities is based, on the country's readiness to comply with international standards, political, economic, social, legal and other vital rights of persons with disabilities. Ratification of the Convention will become a catalyst in the implementation of internal legislative norms aimed at respecting the rights of persons with disabilities, as a mechanism of international control will appear.[3,21,22]

Social assistance from the state to the disabled is provided in the form of benefits, provision

of prosthetic and orthopedic products and shoes, printed publications with a special font, sound-amplifying equipment and signaling devices, compensatory technical and other means of rehabilitation, and maintenance in boarding schools.[ 4,19,23]

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On social protection of disabled people in the Republic of Uzbekistan" gives local executive bodies the right, within the limits of the local budget, to carry out additional measures for social support of disabled people, including making additional payments to state social benefits, additional allowances for caring for state benefits for single disabled people who need in outside assistance, to provide benefits for sanatorium treatment. It is necessary to note the successes achieved by Uzbekistan in the medical aspect of rehabilitation. Purposeful work is being carried out in the republic to form a healthy family, reduce the number of births of children with congenital malformations and childhood disabilities. As a result of the implementation of the State Program "Screening of mother and child", the rate of birth of children with congenital anomalies decreased by 1.8 times compared to 2000 [5,18,20] .

In particular, as a result of the implementation of the State Program for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled for 1996-2000, a system for the rehabilitation of the disabled was created in the republic through the organization of the National Center for Rehabilitation and Prosthetics and 10 regional centers for the rehabilitation of the disabled, as well as the opening of rehabilitation departments in hospitals and polyclinics.[ 6,17,24]

Treatment and medical and social rehabilitation of children with disabilities is carried out both in specialized and in primary medical and preventive institutions of the republic. The Republican Children's Psychoneurological Hospital is the only institution in Central Asia that provides medical advisory, rehabilitation assistance to children with perinatal pathology of the central nervous system and cerebral palsy. The effectiveness of therapeutic and rehabilitation measures is 90%. In the republican children's polio hospital, children with poliomyelitis undergo rehabilitation courses.[ 7,11,13]

The Republican Center for Pediatric Orthopedics provides specialized assistance to children with diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Vakhidov.[5] Among the disabled, a special place is occupied by lonely elderly, pensioners. The proportion of elderly and elderly people does not exceed 6-7% of the total population, of which more than 30 thousand are single, in need of outside help, about 1.5 thousand are taken on full state support and live in the Republican boarding house for veterans of war and labor, and also in the "Sakhovat" houses of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population. Every year, all lonely elderly pensioners and disabled people on a systematic basis undergo a complete and in-depth medical examination in medical institutions, as a result of which comprehensive measures are implemented for their inpatient and outpatient treatment, sanatorium recovery. [ 8,15,16]

There are 11 rehabilitation centers for the disabled in the republic. These centers have a total of 700 beds. In 2010, about 15,000 citizens with disabilities underwent rehabilitation in rehabilitation centers. The number of rehabilitated disabled people was 42%. In 2010, about 7 thousand disabled people were provided with more than 11,000 prosthetic and orthopedic products, about 3,000 received wheelchairs, 1,500 hearing aids.[5] All further steps in improving the legal framework for disability and disabled people are aimed at creating a unified systematic approach to organizing rehabilitation activities, new opportunities for improving the material condition of disabled people, and implementing government measures aimed at their effective, comprehensive and complete integration into modern society.[ 9,11,12]

Creating optimal conditions for education, training, successful correction of disorders,

psychological and pedagogical rehabilitation, social and labor adaptation and integration of these people into society is one of the most important tasks. Like everything in our life, under the influence of various factors, public consciousness undergoes a change. However, in relation to the disabled, it, unfortunately, is changing too slowly. As before, society treats this problem as a secondary one, which has not yet reached the hands. But by postponing the solution of the problem of disabled people, we are postponing the creation of a legal civilized society and state.[ 10]

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